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power was safely established in Java. But philanthropic work which has recently been started among the natives and which tends to "educate" and "enlighten" them has greatly endangered the position of the Dutch; the claim that the servant is the equal of his master is being misunderstood here as on many other occasions, and what was meant for the good of the natives is fast developing into a menace to the safety of the established power. Considering the comparatively small resources of the mother country in case of a rebellion, this appears to be a more imminent danger than the rivalry of the other Powers interested in the Indian seas.

M. K. G.

A History of the American Whale Fishery. By Walter S. Tower.

(Publications of the University of Pennsylvania, Series in Political Economy and Public Law, No. 20.) x and 145 pp., Appendices and Index. The John C. Winston Co., Selling Agents, Philadelphia, 1907. (Price, \$1.50.)

The book treats very adequately of a former great industry in the United States. Other histories of the American whale fisheries have been written, but none of them is so complete as this work in its statement of essential facts. The book, moreover, does not merely record events, but also shows the great influence of whaling, in its day, as a social and economic factor. It gives a comprehensive view of the origin and growth of the fishery from Colonial days to the present time, introducing the subject with a chapter on the origin of whaling in Europe. In the later chapters Mr. Tower tells of the ups and downs of the American industry and interprets the conditions which promoted prosperity or depression in it. All the available statistics and a bibliography appear in the appendices.

Costa Rica. By José Segarra y Joaquín Juliá. 655 pp. and Illustrations. Avelino Alsina, San José, 1907.

A comprehensive and popular description of Costa Rica, chiefly for the use of tourists. It treats of the geography, the resources, activities, and intellectual position of the country.

Quelques Peuplades du district de l'Uelé. Fascicule I. Introduction. Les Ababua. Par Joseph Halkin. 155 pp. D. Cormaux, Liege, 1907.

Dr. Halkin's book contains the responses from Europeans in the Congo to a list of ethnographical and sociological questions published by the Belgian Sociological Society; also extracts from the writings of explorers and ethnographers. The large amount of information concerning the Ababua is very methodically classified.

The Oxford Geographies. Vol. III. The Senior Geography. By A. J. and F. D. Herbertson. viii and 363 pp., 117 Maps and Diagrams and Index. Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1907. (Price, 2s. 6d.)

This is the third and last book in a series designed to fit candidates for preliminary junior and senior examinations. The first book is largely descriptive, presenting definite pictures of the regions of the globe with an outline of the chief topographic features. The second or junior book presents a causal treatment of geography and gives special attention to the interrelation between the surface forms of the earth, climate, vegetation, and human activities. The third volume considers the world according to its natural regions, political and other divisions

of geography being subordinated to the natural divisions. In their preface the authors express the hope that this volume carries the teaching of the subject up to the point at which university work may profitably begin.

The book is undoubtedly well adapted for the study of teachers and the preparation of students for university courses. The human element is conspicuous on every page. The headings for Africa illustrate the divisions of the subject throughout the book: "The Mid-World Deserts," "The Sudan," "The Guinea Lands," "The East African Savannas," "Africa South of the Zambezi," "African Islands" and "The Mediterranean Regions," which is treated in a previous chapter as relating chiefly to Europe.

Most of the numerous maps and diagrams are very suggestive and are helpful to the text. They are particularly clear, as each elucidates only one topic, and they will induce reflection and stimulate the student to consult the best atlases.

Leitfaden für Ansiedler. Unter spezieller Verteilung von West-Usambara (Deutsch-Ostafrika). Von Hans Kurt v. Schrabisch.

71 pp., C. A. Schwetschke & Son, Berlin, 1907. (Price, M. 1.)

The author is thoroughly convinced of the practicability of colonizing a considerable part of German East Africa with peasant farmers. He believes that small holdings are to be desired rather than large plantations. His monograph is filled with information that is essential for the pioneers who go forth to reduce wild nature in this part of Africa to human uses.

Practical European Guide. Preparation, Cost, Routes, Sight-Seeing. By M. D. Frazar. Second Edition. vi and 187 pp., Index.

Herbert B. Turner & Co., Boston. 1907.

This book, which fits a small pocket, is packed with practical and useful hints in regard to foreign travel. Many of these hints supply helpful information not always found in the guide-books. Here is a bit of advice, for example, that will often be found worth while:

It is well on arriving at a city to ask the hotel porter to inform you what permits are necessary in sight-seeing. For instance, by applying for permits to the right authorities one may see the sewers and catacombs of Paris, and part of the Conciergerie in which Marie Antoinette was confined. In London permits will open special rooms in the London Tower, also will allow one to visit the Royal Stables, the Mansion House, etc.

Wirtschaftsgeographie der Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika. Von Prof. Dr. A. Oppel. 159 pp., 11 Diagrams. Gebauer-Schwetschke, Halle a S., 1907. (Price, M. 3.50.)

This is a well-arranged compendium of the economic conditions and development of the United States written by a German educator who has had much experience in presenting to students the subject of commercial and economic geography. He has supplemented his own studies in this country by preparing special tables and other data from the voluminous material officially published and his comparatively short work is one of the most edifying that has been written on this subject. It appears as one of the series on the subject of "Angewandte Geographie" (Applied Geography) which is being issued by this publishing house.

Dr. Oppel first enumerates the reasons making it difficult to treat the economic geography of this country satisfactorily, such as its rapid development and the fact that a statement of the economic factors this year may not fit the conditions